





## INTIMATION

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GINGER BEER

IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE GINGER BEER we supply is prepared in our well known factories from the freshest and best ingredients, and holds the unique position of being the only GINGER BEER in the Colony that is really BREWED.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,BREWERS OF GINGER BEER AND  
AERATED WATER  
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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
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P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12.

## BIRTH.

On the 2nd August, at the Magazine Station, P'ang, the wife of Inspector E. CARROLL, of a son.

## DEATH.

On the 14th August, at 6 p.m., at his residence, No. 5, Upper Mosque Terrace, AUGUSTO JESS, do, Roman Catholic, died at 4.30 p.m., at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and will pass the Monument about 5.30 p.m.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VOUX ROAD U.I.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 15th August, 1902.

It is, no doubt, satisfactory for Hongkong residents to reflect that while the other parts of the Far East, including Shanghai, North China ports, Japan, Formosa, Siam, and Manila, are still maintaining a hard but by no means always an effective struggle against communicable disease, and more particularly that deadly scourge, cholera, this island has now passed through what is for it the most fatal part of the year without suffering from such devastating attacks as have sometimes befallen it. From nearly all the neighbouring ports are coming in tales of the ravages of cholera among natives, while Europeans and Americans also number not a few among the victims. Other diseases, moreover, are contributing to make 1902 a black year in the East. We cannot take what the remaining months have in store for us, but at least just now health conditions in Hongkong appear to have become comparatively favourable. We are still widely quarantined, but the maintenance of such stringent restrictions as are in existence in some places is hardly justified by the medical returns here. It naturally takes considerable time for a port in fear of infection to relax its regulations against a port with so ill a reputation in the past as Hongkong, so that we must wait until the last vestiges of plague have vanished before we can hope for our neighbours to remove obstacles in the way of

arrivals hence. Our period of freedom from restrictions abroad is now to be small.

Now, while we can congratulate ourselves on having passed through the worst months of our year, in the matter of deadly diseases, it is hardly to be maintained that 1902 will be a year on which we can look back with gratification. We have so far, it is true, had but 539 plague cases to date, whereas at the beginning of August, 1901, there had occurred 1,596 cases and at the same date in 1900, 976 cases. But, on the other hand, this year we have had no less than 406 cases of cholera, as well as 53 cases of small-pox. Small-pox was worse in 1901, 91 cases occurring, of which 70 were in March and April; but cholera has made an unexpected and most terrible appearance, almost rivaling plague in its ravages. When therefore we come at the end of the year to reckon up our mortality, we are likely to have little reason for satisfaction, in spite of the decrease in the plague figures which is practically assured. For a year in which we started with hopeful feelings, inasmuch as we saw that the local Government was actually making some of the efforts for the cleansing of the city which have been persistently advocated by leading medical men, and by the Hongkong papers, the results are not very encouraging. Are we therefore to think that the attempt to cleanse Hongkong has been a failure or that extra cleanliness can have no effect on the city's health? To suppose so would be ridiculous. The moral of this year's proceedings is that we have not yet gone deep enough. In other words, it is not by cleaning up for the time insubstantial properties that will improve the public health, but the bodily removal of these insubstantial properties. This is the question which is now before us, and the bill which undertakes to solve it is the most important measure which has ever engaged the attention of Hongkong.

The question asked in the Legislative Council on Wednesday by the Hon. G. W. F. FRAYFAIR with reference to recent house-collapses in Hongkong and Kowloon, though it met with unsympathetic treatment officially, was one of great importance. The Government has now under contemplation a very comprehensive bill dealing with the matter of buildings, present and future, in this Colony, and it is to be hoped that before long a very different state of affairs will be found existing here from that hitherto prevalent. But in the mean time there continue to occur catastrophes connected with the collapse of buildings which cannot be lightly passed over. It can hardly be argued seriously that the proceedings in connection with the Coochrane Street disaster last year were such as to give general satisfaction to residents in Hongkong. Since that fatality numerous minor accidents of a similar nature have occurred. In fact almost every heavy fall of rain seems to bring about some such deplorable affair. In these circumstances it is the reverse of advisable that enquiries into the causes of the falls of buildings should be allowed to be postponed indefinitely. We quite recognise the truth of the Colonial Secretary's plea that it takes time to get the various reports to enable the coroner to judge whether an enquiry is necessary. But surely there can be no doubt that in all cases where loss of human life occurs through the collapse of a building, an official enquiry is due from the Government, if only in justice to the dead, to say nothing of those who are threatened by dangers of a like kind from similarly constructed buildings. The home precedent is one which may well be followed in these cases. There is too another cause of delay in enquiries, which was not mentioned by the Colonial Secretary on Wednesday, but which must surely operate prejudicially in Hongkong. It is that the coroner (who is unassisted by a coroner's jury) is also a hard-worked Police Magistrate. Before the latter two aspects of the same case may well come in his dual capacities as coroner and magistrate. Singapore has a coroner whose duties are quite distinct from those of the Magistrate. Why should this not be so at Hongkong? The existing system militates against the work, which elsewhere falls either to a coroner alone or to a coroner with jury, being properly and promptly performed. Mr. FRAYFAIR in the Council expressed himself as much obliged by the answers he received. It seems to us, however, that the matter should by no means be allowed to rest as it is, and we hope that the Unofficial Members will not fail to press for better satisfaction.

The French mail of the 14th ult. was delivered in London on the 13th inst.

Three Chinese plague cases, all fatal, were reported during the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday.

Our special Coronation Supplement is now ready, and copies may be had on application at 40 cents each.

A Japanese Government telegram received at Tokyo on the 31st ult. from Port Arthur stated that twenty cases of cholera were reported in the city on that day, thirteen of which ended fatally.

The Straits Times, continuing its campaign against Siam's conduct in Malaya, alleges that an attempt is being made by Siam to kidnap the Rajah of Talohin, and also that the Sultan of Patani has been poisoned.

On Tuesday last Mr. Geo. P. Lamert obtained \$20,000 on the sale of three houses in Ship Street, and \$30,000 by the sale of six houses in Des Vaux Road West. The purchasers in each case were Chinese.

Sir Charles Eliot, Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate, interviewed on the subject of a resurgence of the rumours that Zanzibar would shortly be handed over to the Germans, said that according to his knowledge the statement was absolutely without foundation.

We see that Madame Agnes Freed, whose voice is well remembered in Hongkong, has returned to Singapore from the Malay States and intends to give a concert at the Raffles Hotel. She has also been asked to assist in a forthcoming amateur production of Pinocchio at Singapore.

The general agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company kindly informs us that he is in receipt of a telegram from Montreal advising that the Hongkong Coronation Contingent will return by the Empress of China, leaving Vancouver on the 6th September, and due to arrive here on the 30th idem.

In the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho on the 29th ult., an American sailor, 20 years old, belonging to the U.S. warship Kentucky, was sentenced to pay a fine of 3 yen for coming in collision with, and causing the death of Shikayama Kanekichi, 55 years old, while riding on a bicycle on the 17th May this year.

Most nights this week bonfires of refuse have been burning in Chin Loong Street; the lane which starts in Queen's Road between Messrs. Lock King's and Wing Cheong's establishments. The practice, which is not only dangerous—since sparks fly up in all directions—but also extremely disgusting to the Europeans residing in the neighbourhood, should have the attention of the Police.

Speaking of the winner of the Diamond Souls at Holey Regatta, a writer in the Manchester Guardian says:—Of Mr. Kelly it is difficult to say enough in praise. He might have fallen from Olympus for the occasion. The strangest thing of all is to reflect that he may almost be said to have "tossed up" a few weeks ago whether he should come to Holey at all, and even when he decided on coming he worked out his own ideas of how to sail. Of all the sailors at Holey he is the only one who has not been coached and trained by a professional. Yet in a few months, he has evolved what we see—the fastest sailer. I believe, ever seen at Holey, and one who pleases the eye with the most perfect form. Mr. Guy Nickels, who ought to know, was saying that under good conditions he had no doubt Mr. Kelly could knock from 10sec. to 20sec. off the existing record.

The death is announced in the home papers of the Duchess Friederike of Anhalt-Bernburg, the only sister of the King of Denmark, and aunt of Queen Alexandra, at Alexandria. The Duchess was the eldest member of European reigning families, and was 91 years of age. Her Highness was the second daughter of Prince Frederick William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and his wife, Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. In 1834 she married the Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg. In 1855 the Duke became hopelessly ill and incapable of reigning. From that year until his death, in 1863, Her Highness was Regent of the small Duchy. There was no issue of the marriage, and the succession passed to the House of Anhalt-Dessau. The Duchess was related to almost all the ruling families in Europe. Since 1863 Her Highness has led a life of retirement at Ballenstedt, devoted to works of charity.

In the U.S. battleships of the Illinois class the system of inter-communication between various parts of the vessels is very complete and ingenious, and apparatus for alternative use is supplied. Every cabin and compartment is provided with a telephone, which, through a central exchange, gives communication between any one point of the vessel and any other. There are also voice-pipes of the ordinary type. In the conning tower the battle-order indicator is a recent device, by which the officer in command is enabled to issue orders to any part of the ship. In this part of the ship the apparatus takes the form of one or more electric switch-boards, there being a switch provided for every necessary order, relating to speed, angle of helm, range of guns, torpedo discharges, &c. When it is desired to communicate an order, the required switch is turned. Thereupon an electric incandescent lamp illuminates from behind a small circular pane upon which is indicated the order given. Simultaneously the same order is repeated in every portion of the ship which it concerns, as, for example, at the gun-positions or in the engine-room. The electric leads permitting this communication are carefully arranged and protected, so that it not thought the system will be specially liable to damage. If, however, it should break down, wholly or in part, the loud-speaking telephone can be used as in British ships. The complete character of the system indicates that in this matter the United States Navy has reached a high level of efficiency.

A telegram received in Tokyo from the Japanese Government states that on the morning of the 2nd inst. a heavy storm was experienced in Anping and district. The town of Anping was flooded by huge seas, and about seventy persons were reported missing.

A strike is in progress at Penang among the ricksha-coolies. On the 9th inst. a Straits-born Chinaman was arrested by the Penang police. The crowd around attempted to rescue him, without success. Apparently, the strike did not arise from any action by the Ricksha Registrar. It seems to be directed against the excessive charges levied on pullers by the registered ricksha-owners.

One day last month shortly after noon a well-dressed man jumped from an outside car at the gate of the upper yard of Dublin Castle and ordered the sentry to surrender his rifle. A scuffle ensued, and the man was arrested. When charged at the police-court, he said that he was the King, and the sentry deposed that the prisoner had made the same statement to him and had ordered him to salute. The man was described as a betting man by the police.

According to a telegram from Formosa, about eighty men belonging to the native volunteers (Jieldan), stationed in the neighbourhood of Sekheikisore, rebelled on the morning of the 1st inst., and after killing four Government inspectors, attacked the contingent of troops stationed at Shokoho. The commander of the contingent and several men were killed, a number also being wounded. Two companies of infantry were sent to the assistance of the contingent.

M. Charles de Lesseps is represented by the Figaro (Paris) to have expressed his belief that the Americans will complete the Panama Canal without looks. "We were forced," he said, "by all the combined forces of public opinion ultimately to agree to a canal with locks, but the Americans, having full freedom of action, will certainly decide on the bold course. With 600,000,000 francs more we should have completed it in three or four years. If the works had not been stopped the lock-canal would have been in operation in 1890 or 1891. In six years the canal may be opened for traffic."

## THE TROUBLE IN LAOS.

The Independence Tonkinoise treats in a very blunt fashion the note on this subject that was recently issued to the Press in Paris by the last Minister of the Colonies. M. Decroix, it will be remembered, had no news of a rebellion in French Laos, but had simply been informed that a band of 1,500 Siamese rebels had crossed the Mekong and attacked Savannakhet, where they were repulsed. Our contemporary remarks that the Minister of the Colonies is as chary of giving information as the Government of India, and that he is hiding the truth. If there were absolutely nothing else, it continues, if there were no rising in French territory, why are the civil guards steadily being sent to Laos from Tonkin and Annam? Why are the two batteries of artillery taken away from Sontay? Is it for hygienic reasons that Savannakhet has been evacuated? Is it for reasons of economy that the boats of the Messageries Fluviales do not pass that port? The Independence complains bitterly because, it says, the attempt to hide the truth is a proof of distrust of the French Press and the French residents.

## DACOITS IN NORTH SIAM.

The Siam Observer of the 31st ult. says:—A strong body of troops left Bangkok to-day for Pray, via Pittanuloke, to deal with the Shan dacoits who have looted Maung P'et and Maung Lawng. The murderers are now said to be over six hundred strong, but this is only rumour and is very probably an exaggeration. Previous estimates have put the number at about 300. As to the origin of the disturbances, this is at present somewhat difficult to ascertain, but one report has it that a number of the Shans were either arrested, or stopped for enquiry as to their business, by the police, and that the dacoits thereupon gathered and made a feud of it. Where the dacoits have come from is a matter of uncertainty. They may have come across the border from the Burmese side. There is, indeed, a report that the Shans entered the Monthon Bay, or the Province of Chi-ngnai, in small parties disguised as traders, and concentrated at Maung Lawng. Supposing this report be correct, the challenging of one such party by the police would not be regarded as the real origin of the raid. There are many Shan settlers in Chi-ngnai province itself. It is estimated that about five per cent. of the inhabitants of Pray and Nakon Lampang are Shan settlers. It is possible that the dacoits may be such settlers from some part of Chi-ngnai province, but this, again, is only conjecture. Europeans do not appear to have been attacked. The measures taken by the authorities, and the strong force of troops sent to the scene, to be reinforced on their way thither, are expected to put an end to the trouble as speedily as possible.

Writing editorially on the same subject, our contemporary says:—In any case the affair is apparently one of decency, pure and simple, having no political significance.

It is related of a country editor that he received this question from one of his readers: "What is the matter with my hens? Every morning I find one of them laid out stiff and cold on the hearth-stove." Next day this same editor appeared in the query column: "Your hens are suffering from death. It is an old complaint. The only treatment that we can prescribe is burial."

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

London, 12th August.

## KING'S HOSPITAL FUND—MUNICIPAL CORONATION GIFT.

His Majesty the King to-day received the Lord Mayor, who handed him £115,000 sterling as a Coronation gift subscribed by all classes, the money to be devoted to His Majesty's hospital fund. In replying to the Lord Mayor His Majesty remarked that he should continue his efforts to free the London hospitals from debt so long as God spared his life.

## CHINA WAR MEMORIAL.

Admiral Seymour yesterday unveiled at Portsmouth a memorial to those who fell during the war in China.

## OBITUARY.

Mr. Alexander Michie, author of An Englishman in China, is dead.

[Mr. Alexander Michie was a well known figure in the Far East and a writer of note, his Englishman in China being one of the best books ever written on China. Mr. Michie, who was the uncle of Mrs. E. H. Sharp, of this Colony, visited Hongkong in April, 1901, and commented to read a paper before the Old Volume Society on the subject of the Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China, an exceedingly able lecture, though naturally one which was not uncontroversial. Mr. Michie's views on Chinese questions were very sound and it is to be regretted that he did not leave more in writing. He has a son in the Imperial Maritime Customs, to whom our sympathy is tendered.—Ed. D. F.]

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

We received yesterday from the U.S. Consulate-General the following typhoon warning issued from Manila Observatory at 8.30 a.m.:

"Depression off the E. Luzon near 16th parallel approaching at present."  
The following warning was issued from Hongkong Observatory, at 12.5 p.m. yesterday:

"A depression exists to the East of Luzon, where the barometer continues to fall. Wind probably freshening from Northward North-East over the North-East part of the China Sea."

The following typhoon warning was issued last night by the U.S. Consulate, dated Manila Observatory, 6 p.m.:

"Small secondary depression crossing Bismarck Group."

## MORE ABOUT MARCUS ISLAND.

The Kobe Chronicle reports that the cruiser Kasaki, which on the 23rd ult. was despatched to Marcus Island, returned to Yokosuka on the 3rd inst. Mr. Ishii, of the Foreign Office, returned by the cruiser, and Captain Sakamoto, in command, reported the result of his mission on the 4th inst. to the Navy Department. The report is to the effect that twenty-nine Japanese were residing on the island, and Lieutenant Akimoto and sixteen men were left in charge, with instructions to explain the situation on the arrival of the expected expedition from the United States under Captain Roschell. Mr. Ishii gives the following account of his visit to the island:

"When I left Yokosuka I intended to stay on Marcus Island about ten days, and await the arrival of the American expedition, but we found it impossible to remain there so long. The island is a coral reef, the coast precipitous, and there is no harbor for the shelter of vessels. The water is so deep in the neighbourhood of the island that it was impossible to anchor the vessel, and consequently we had to cruise. The supply of coal was limited, and it was impossible for the cruiser to remain long. As it was not known when the American expedition would arrive, it was decided to leave a lieutenant with sixteen men. Temporary quarters were fixed up for the marines, and a Japanese flag hoisted."

Mr. Ishii left a letter with the commander of the party, explaining their mission to the island, which was to be shown to the Commander of the American expedition on its arrival. Marcus Island has been described, continues Mr. Ishii, as being situated in 24 deg. 14 min. North latitude and 154 deg. East longitude, but according to the close survey made by the Kasaki, its situation is 24 deg. 17 min. 30 sec. North latitude, and 154 deg. 4 min. 30 sec. East longitude. It is one of the coral islands in the Pacific, and long coral reefs are visible in rows in the vicinity—a very fine sight. The island is covered with trees, including palms, and birds of various species are very numerous. The Japanese on the island live in huts made of palm leaves, and are engaged in the pursuit of fishing and bird-catching. The skins of the birds are, stuffed, sent to Yokohama, and exported to Europe for millinery use. It was stated to be the intention of the settlers to proceed further south to some of the uninhabited islands, as the birds were getting scarce.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Boston steamer Hyndes arrived at Yokohama from Tacoma on the 9th inst.

The O.S.S. steamer Pyrrhus left Singapore at 6 p.m. on the 13th inst., and is expected to arrive at this port on or about the 18th inst.

The A.M. steamer Nippon left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The U.M. steamer Kinloch, from Glasgow and Liverpool, arrived at Singapore on the 13th inst. and sails for Hongkong to-day.

## POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 14th August.

Before Mr. P. A. HANLARD (Police Magistrate).

THOUBTLESSNESS—WASHER POLICEMAN.  
Two Chinese policemen had a quarrel in Tsimshatsui Station a day or two ago, as the result of which one was charged with hitting off part of the other's forehead. The defendant, No. 490, was ordered to do some small duty, and made the excuse that he had no time to execute it, as his presence was shortly required at the Police Court, where he had a case on. Angered at his orders being disobeyed, the complainant turned upon the defendant from behind and clapped him round the face by his two hands. The forehead of the right entered the defendant's mouth, and he closed his teeth upon it with such violence as to sever half an inch off the tip. The two men were brought before the inspector on duty, and he had the complainant removed to hospital and the defendant charged with the assault described.

His Worship, who was of opinion that the defendant received very great provocation indeed, said he must nevertheless pass a severe sentence, as the complainant had sustained a permanent injury. The defendant would go to prison for three months.

## AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN AND EARTH.

Chan Chan, a police, was charged with receiving the sum of \$3 from a married woman by false pretences. He pleaded not guilty.

In the course of the evidence the following translation of a letter which was delivered to the complainant by the defendant was handed in:—"This is to inform you that I was formerly employed at the Yellow Flag steamer plying for Sandakan. Unexpectedly this steamer was chartered by another Chinaman who used her to ply for Japan, Shanghai, and Hankow under six months' agreement. As I am at present unemployed, I cannot work in that steamer, so I go to Shanghai, Kiangnan, Tientsin, Wan Lung No. 35, to have some treatment there for a few days. I have much to thank for my friends who give me assistance. I desire to return to Hongkong, but I have no money, and cannot find anybody from whom I can borrow money. I call to Heaven for help but receive no response, and I call to Earth for assistance, but get no answer. I therefore send these few lines to Hongkong, hoping you will find some means to get four or five dollars and send them to me through the steamer. When I get my pay or when I get some money from some storeways, to Hongkong I shall pay all the debts owed. If you have no so much as four or five dollars, you might send two or three dollars, so as to prevent your husband from being distressed at Shanghai."

It was alleged by the complainant that the defendant represented the letter as coming from her husband in Shanghai, where he was lying very sick. She gave him \$3, but on the following day received a letter from her husband himself in which he made no mention of sickness or of having deputed any one to solicit money on his behalf. The complainant soon afterwards encountered the defendant in the street, and gave him in charge.

The case was remanded for a week.

Before Mr. J. H. KEMP (Acting Police Magistrate).

## KNOCKING A MAN UNSEELER.

A Norwegian seaman pleaded not guilty to disorderly conduct and assault in the sailors' Home on the 19th inst.

Richard Allan, resident superintendent at the Home, said the defendant was drunk and very noisy, and refused absolutely to behave himself.

Another seaman residing at the Home said the defendant struck him a violent blow on the nose, knocking him senseless.

Gilbertson was fined on both charges \$12 or three weeks' hard labour.

## WANCHAI STABBING CASE.

Tsang Tin Kwai, of no occupation, was charged on remand with stabbing Tsang Sin, shop-keeper at Wanchai on the 25th ult. He pleaded not guilty.

## A TONGSHAN SENSATION.

A British soldier named Jones, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, caused a great sensation in Tongshan in the early part of the week, says the P. & T. Times of the 2nd inst., by a serious assault on a neighbour named Becker, the proprietor of a small restaurant or hotel. The issue was serious enough in all conscience as it is, but there is every reason for Jones to congratulate himself that he has not to be arraigned for the most heinous of all criminal charges. Jones, who like all the men detailed for special duty on the railway service, was a man of excellent character, had possibly resented to the conditions that often overcame men in the great heat, and had been taking more than was good for him. Late on Saturday night or early on Monday morning he went to Becker's premises and demanded admission and drink after the door had been closed for business. The proprietor steadily refused to open, but as the disturbance continued and the issue became serious, he somewhat nervously fired off one or two chambers of a revolver. This method of deterring the applicant, seems only to have further enraged him. He went along to his own quarters and excitedly told his comrades that the attack was about to be made on them by the German. The men seem to have risen to the situation, and recognised the real source of the alarm, but before they could restrain their comrades, he had started the attack, and a considerable number rushed back to the hotel where he fired a joint-blank range through the door. As chance had it the unfortunate proprietor was still on guard and received three bullets in rapid succession in the head and neck. Jones was soon followed, seized and promptly put under arrest, while Dr. Moorhead was called and at once took charge of the wounded man. Jones's conduct after arrest could only be explained by the statement of Dr. Moorhead, who was able to be brought down to the hospital by the mail train on Thursday, and then seemed to be doing fairly well, no fatal issue is feared.

We need hardly state that the P. & T. Times that this unhappy incident has produced a profound sensation in Tongshan.







**TO LET**

**H**OUSE No. 13, GAGE STREET. Six Rooms.  
Apply to  
E. A. DE CARVALHO,  
C. F. DE CARVALHO,  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1902. [1277]

**TO BE LET**

**B**IENNE VILLA, FOKFOLUM  
Immediate Occupation.  
Apply to  
L. L. LESTER & DAVIS  
Hongkong, 24th March, 1902. [89]

**VILLA LET**

**N**OS. 16 and 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION  
Nos. 5, 12, 19 and 20, BELILION  
TERRACE. Likewise, a  
FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Peak  
"THE TERRACE."  
For all Particulars, apply to—  
TURNER & CO. (210)  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1902.  
TO LET.

**N**O. 11, MACDONNELL ROAD.

THE RETREAT, MOUNT KELLY.  
HOUSES IN CHIFFEN GARDENS, Conduit  
Road.  
HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAR, facing the  
Polo Ground.  
GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [7]

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TO LET.

**S**UPERIOR APARTMENTS for Gentle-  
man at Foulton TERRACE

Apply to — **THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI COGNAC.**  
**X. Y.**  
 Care of Daily Press Office.  
 Hongkong, 12th August, 1902. [217]

**TO LET.**

**ONE LARGE GODOWN, No. 104**  
**PRATA EAST.**  
 Apply to — **I. P. MADAR,**  
 New Victoria Hotel.  
 Hongkong, 12th August, 1902. [217]

**TO LET.**

**"THE KENNELS" MAGAZINE**  
**GAP.**  
 Apply to — **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 1st August, 1902. [206]

TO LET.

**NO. 3 QUEEN'S GARDENS.**

Apply to— G. C. ANDERSON,  
4, Pedder Street (Ground Floor)  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1902. [80]

TO BE LET.

**G**ODOWN Nos. 1 and 2, (GROUND and  
TOP FLOORS). Storing capacity about  
3,500 tons each.  
**COAL** GODOWN No. 3 (room for over  
thousand tons), Praya East.  
Apply to— **MOK MAN CHEUNG,**  
Comptroller Dpt.,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1902. [24]  
 TO LET.  
 IN FLATS COMPLETE.  
 A NEW EUROPEAN HOUSE, situated on the North Spur at Morricoa Hill, has a splendid view, and enjoys the full benefit of the south-west monsoon.  
 For Particulars apply to  
 W. LEEAUGHT,  
 181, Wanchai Road,  
 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [15]

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TO LET.  
 OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
 Apply to  
 G. GIRAULT.  
 Hongkong 3rd January 1903.

TO LET.  
 NO. 3, "MAIDALEN TERRACE"  
 MAGAZINE GAT.  
 Apply to — SPANISH NEGROATION.  
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [8]  
 "TANG YUEN"  
 MACDONNELL ROAD.  
 BOARD AND RESIDENCE.  
 A LEBY AND WELL-FURNISHED  
 ROOMS, Underneath "Wing Ho"  
 Apply at the House near FAIRHALL & CO.  
 Queen's Road. [8]  
 BOARD AND RESIDENCE.  
 EXCELLENT View of Harbour. TO

**E** Minutes walk from the Clock Tower.  
Apply—  
**"HADDINGTON HOUSE"**  
Kennedy Road (Opposite Union Church)  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1902. [218]

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**

**M**RS. GILLANDER  
"GLENWOOD"  
21, CAUSEWAY ROAD.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1902. [110]

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE.**

**C**OMFORTABLE FURNISHED  
ROOMS, for Ladies.  
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,  
3, Paddy's HILL.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1892.

**NOTICE**

**WE** Have this day been appointed  
AGENTS FOR MONROE  
for the  
**TAIWAN STONE AND SHEEL LIM  
FACTORY, HONGKONG**  
(These Lines have been tested by experts and  
found to be SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER FOUND  
IN CHINA). All houses should be built with  
this Lime. It is fit for columns of windows  
and all the various uses of the lime. It is  
plaster and other excellent uses and it  
is available for building purposes, having been  
tested and found to give 60 to 70 lbs. to the  
square inch breaking strength.

Orders will be received and testimonials  
be sent and prices quoted on application to  
**C. S. WARREN & CO.**

Hongkong, 1970-1980











VESSELS ON THE BERTH  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM	OUTWARDS.	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"PYREHUS" .....	On 20th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"DIOMED" .....	On 28th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"JASON" .....	On 3rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"NESTOR" .....	On 13th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"MACHAON" .....	On 18th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"KARLOW" .....	On 18th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"ACHILLES" .....	On 25th September.
FOR	HOMEWARDS.	TO SAIL
LONDON and ANTWERP.	"TELEMACHUS" .....	On 20th August.
LONDON .....	"ANTENOR" .....	On 28th August.
LONDON .....	"DARDANUS" .....	On 18th September.
LONDON .....	"DIOMED" .....	On 30th September.
LIVERPOOL .....	"JASON" .....	On 14th October.
LIVERPOOL .....	"PYREHUS" .....	On 20th September.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1902.

AGENTS, O. S. S. CO.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI.	"CHANGCHOW" .....	On 16th August.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI.	"WO SUNG" .....	On 19th August.
MANILA.	"SUNGKIANG" .....	On 23rd August.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE.	"TSINAN" .....	On 23rd Aug. at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for New Zealand Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1902.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMSHIP	LEAVING
TAMSAI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	"DAIJEN MARU" .....	SUNDAY, 17th August.
TAMSAI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	"DAIGI MARU" .....	SUNDAY, 24th August.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	"KITANO" .....	WEDNESDAY, 20th August.
AMOY.	"MAIDZU MARU" .....	T. SATU.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a daily qualified doctor is carried. All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's. Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs water-front premises at Tamsoi to land all passengers and cargo.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1902.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KORE & YOKOHAMA FOR OPERATING IN OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO CONNECTION WITH THE STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN HONGKONG.

"INDRAPURNA" .....	3,152	Hollingsworth.	August 18, 1902
"INDRASAMHA" .....			September 13, 1902

Through bills of lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1902.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEB, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"BALLARAT" .....

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment.

Parcels will be received for this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1902.

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